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# CHRISTIAN MISSIONS GEOGRAPHY

# INDIA

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# CHRISTIAN MISSIONS GEOGRAPHY.

## PREFACE.

THE Christian Missions Geography is designed for Students of Mission Work, who desire something more than ordinary outline maps showing the location of stations. The Geography is intended to show the relation of stations to the fields where they are located, especially to the larger towns and villages and routes of travel, including sufficient topography to distinguish mountains from rolling country or plains.

The descriptive matter relating to India, being the first of the series, will indicate the general plan to be followed with other countries. While including a special description of the stations of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A., the basis of the description is so arranged that sectional maps with description of the fields and stations of the missions of any other church can be added as desired. Thus the Christian Missions Geography can grow into a comprehensive survey of the mission fields with sectional maps descriptive of the operations of each of the societies.

The outline map of India on page 10, with the list of societies with their stations in each division as noted on pages 11 and 12, is a distinct contribution to missionary literature and the simplest method of showing the relative strength and concentration of the different societies.

**Map of INDIA (Lodiana and Furrukhabad Missions)** with general description, **10 cents.**

Corrections and suggestions as to matter and form will be highly appreciated by the Editor.

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**Portfolio of Maps of the Foreign Mission Fields of the Presbyterian Church.** Containing Twelve Maps (ten engraved by Bartholomew, Edinburgh), Japan, Korea, and North China, Central China, South China, Siam and Laos Missions, India Missions, Persia, Syria and Africa Missions, Mexico, and South America Missions. These are the finest series of maps issued by any Missionary Society. Portfolio and Twelve Maps, **50 cents.**

*5 cents additional for each descriptive paper when issued.*

# India.

## GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

Area, 1,800,258 square miles. Population, 287,223,431.

India comprises one-thirty-third of the land area and contains one-fifth of the population of the world. Extending through 29 degrees of latitude and 36 of longitude, its extreme length north and south is 1,900 miles; its greatest breadth east and west is also 1,900 miles. It forms the central peninsula of Southern Asia and is shut off from the rest of the continent by a vast mountain region. There is room within its borders for all the United States east of the Rocky Mountains. This territory may be divided into three separate and well-defined tracts:

I. **Himalayas.**—The first of these regions, the "Abode of Snow," with a varying width of from 180 to 220 miles, stretches in a continuous curve for about 1,500 miles, and is the highest mountain system of the world. Its entire area maintains a mean elevation of from 17,000 to 19,000 feet. Mt. Everest reaches 29,000 feet, and forty other peaks are known to exceed 24,000 feet. The Himalayas, thus standing as a rampart to the northern frontier, their summits crowned with eternal snow, form a boundless reservoir for the steady supply of the Indian rivers. The wooded foothills at their base, 7,000 to 10,000 feet in height, are the region of greatest recorded rainfall on earth—120 inches to 523 inches per annum—30 inches in Assam having fallen in one day.

II. **Northern Plains.**—Extending from the Indus to Burma, at the foot of the Himalayas, are watered by three distinct river systems and contain three-fifths of the whole population of India.

The **Indus,** 1,800 miles in length, drains a basin of 372,700 square miles into Arabian Sea. On account of its great breadth, the ancients called it the Ocean.

The **Brahmaputra** drains Bengal and Assam, and is navigable for about 800 miles. Every kind of craft is seen upon its broad surface.

**The Ganges.**—Of all the great rivers on earth, none can compare in sanctity with the Ganges; her banks are holy; to bathe in her waters at the great annual festivals washes away sin. Until the railways were constructed, the Ganges formed the channel of traffic between the interior and the coast at Calcutta.

Throughout the river plains, two, and in some provinces three harvests are gathered annually.

These plains, the seat of earliest civilization, have been the theatre of the race problems of Indian history.

III. **Southern India,** including the Deccan—the southern central plateau,—is triangular in form and covers the whole country south of the Vindhyas, the Eastern and Western Ghâts forming the coast boundaries. The rivers of this region, though mighty torrents in the rainy season, dwindle at other times to small streams The greatest mineral wealth of the Empire is found in this section. Christian missions have been longer established here than elsewhere. Probably twice the number of years of missionary labor and double the amount of money have been expended on the Southern third as have been given to the Northern two-thirds of India, with the result of a more established Christian community.

**The History of India** is a succession of conquests. How long the Aryan or Hindu conquerors were left undisturbed history does not tell us, but we know that the Persians, under Darius, and the Greeks, under Alexander, forced their way into India before the Christian era. From the seventh to the sixteenth centuries India was invaded by the Mohammedans, under the Caliphs of Bagdad and their fanatic Arabs. Tamarlane proclaimed himself Tartar Emperor in 1397. He and his successors destroyed the temples and converted the inhabitants to Islam. His



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descendant, Babar, became the first Mogul in 1526. The reign of Abkar, the contemporary of Queen Elizabeth, and his three successors, was the period of India's greatest splendor. The temples, mosques and tombs of exquisite beauty, dating from this period, are not surpassed in any age or country.

Internal strife and invasions from Central Asia and Persia weakened the Empire, which finally was overthrown in 1857, and the Mogul banished to Burma. This result was aided largely by the Marathis, a low-caste race dwelling in Central India, who were overcome by the British in 1818, after three great wars.

The **Portuguese**, in 1498, were the first Europeans to establish trade with India, monopoly of which they enjoyed for more than a century.

The **Dutch** East India Company was formed in 1602 and remained master of the Eastern Seas until 1757, when it surrendered to the English under Lord Clive.

The **Danes** possessed little power, but their settlements, established in 1616, are immortal in missionary annals.

The **French** began to gain power in India in 1668 and for a century made heroic efforts to found an Indian empire. This power was crushed in 1760–61 and France holds to-day only 178 square miles.

The **East India Company**, which was to win India for England, received its original charter from Queen Elizabeth on the last day of the year 1600. Under British rule, which began in 1757 and was fully established in 1857, peace has taken the place of former internal conflicts, crime has greatly diminished, infanticide, the burning of widows, thuggee, slavery, torture and many other barbarous customs have been abolished. Domestic arts have been encouraged; sanitary measures have been adopted and education has made rapid strides. The construction of railways and other public works, including irrigating canals covering vast districts, have increased productiveness and interchange of commodities.

The **British Possessions** are included in twelve provinces, covering an area of 1,157,693 square miles, with a population of 221,438,370. Each province has its own Governor, subject to the supreme government of India, which consists of a Governor-General, or Viceroy, assisted by a Council of six. The Viceroy is appointed by the Queen of England; so also are the Governors of Madras and Bombay. The heads of the other provinces are nominated by the Viceroy.

The **Native States**, 153 in number, are governed by native princes, British officials appointed by the Viceroy, termed Residents, acting as advisors. The authority of the native States is limited by treaties in which they acknowledge their "subordinate independence" to the British Government.

Internal communication is being rapidly developed, and is making India equal in this respect to other civilized countries. In 1895 there were *21,855 miles of railroad*. In 1891 18,000 miles of canals for navigation and irrigation had been constructed, to which the Government is constantly adding. Before India came under British rule there were scarcely any roads, *now 50,000 miles of macadamized roads* bring all the great cities into direct communication. There were in 1892 30,000 miles of telegraph and the country is connected by cable with the Western world.

**Cities and Towns.**—One remarkable feature of India is the small number of cities or towns of large size. Those having 100,000 inhabitants and over number only twenty-eight. They are:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay | 821,764 | Poona | 161,390 |
| Calcutta | 741,144 | Jaipur | 158,905 |
| Madras | 452,518 | Ahmedabád | 148,412 |
| Haidarabád | 415,039 | Amritsar | 136,766 |
| Lucknow | 273,028 | Bareli | 121,039 |
| Benáres | 219,467 | Meerut | 119,390 |
| Delhi | 192,579 | Srinagar | 118,960 |
| Mandalay | 188,815 | Nágpúr | 117,014 |
| Cawnpore | 188,712 | Howrah | 116,606 |
| Bangalore | 180,366 | Baroda | 116,420 |
| Rangoon | 180,324 | Surat | 109,229 |
| Lahore | 176,854 | Karáchi | 105,199 |
| Allahabád | 175,246 | Gwálior | 104,083 |
| Agra | 168,662 | | |
| Pátna | 165,192 | Total | 7,183,123 |

**Towns.**—Out of a total of 2,035 towns 227 have a population of over 20,000, 407 have between 10,000 and 20,000, and 1,401 have less than 10,000.

**Villages.**—There are in India 713,925 villages, containing 259,834,813 people—nine-tenths of India's whole population. Each of these villages is a miniature republic, presided over by a "head inhabitant," aided by a clerk and council of five. There are also the village priest, the schoolmaster, watchman and many other functionaries. Each village is self-sufficient and has little to do with other villages or the central government. The houses of the poor are usually about twelve feet square and one story. They are constructed upon a raised floor of hardened earth with walls of matting, wattles or moistened earth. The roof is of reeds, grass or palmyra leaves, fastened to rafters of bamboo or jungle wood. A low, narrow door gives light to the household, and windows may be entirely lacking or very small. The furnishings are very simple and meagre. The well-to-do have houses of adobe surmounted by tile roofs.

Probably three-fourths of the population live by agriculture. The following table shows the percentage of the main village industries:

| | Per cent. | | Per cent. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Landholders and tenants | 52.98 | Leather workers | 1.14 |
| Agricultural laborers | 6.50 | Scavengers | .40 |
| General laborers | 8.87 | Priests | .60 |
| Graziers, shepherds and wool-workers | 1.45 | Mendicants | 1.95 |
| Cotton workers | 3.07 | Milk sellers | .35 |
| Goldsmiths | .62 | Grain and pulse dealers | 1.10 |
| Blacksmiths | .55 | Shopkeepers | .88 |
| Brass and coppersmiths | .14 | Money lenders | .34 |
| Carpenters | 1.06 | Grocers | .74 |
| Masons | .36 | Tailors | .42 |
| Barbers | .90 | Piece goods dealers | .32 |
| Washermen | .72 | Toddy drawers | .35 |
| Fishermen | .95 | Cane workers | .50 |
| Oil pressers | .69 | Grass and firewood sellers | .47 |
| Potters | .82 | Others | 9.69 |
| Village servants | 1.07 | Total | 100.00 |

**Languages.**—There are 100 languages and fifty dialects spoken, due chiefly to the diversity of race. Every great invasion has been the signal for thrusting a new language upon the country. These languages may be divided into three groups, the Aryan, Dravidian, Kolarian.

The original Aryan, from which all Indo-European tongues sprang, has perished. It developed into Sanskrit, the old classical language of government and higher education, now a dead language. The most important of the Aryan languages are:

| LANGUAGE. | WHERE SPOKEN. | POPULATION. |
|---|---|---|
| Bengali | Lower Bengal | 41,000,000 |
| Uriya | Orissa | 9,000,000 |
| Assamese | Valley of Assam | 1,500,000 |
| Hindustani or Urdu and Hindi | N. W. Provinces, Rajputana and Punjab | 85,500,000 |
| Marathi | Bombay and Deccan | 18,750,000 |
| Gujerati | Gugerat, Commercial language throughout Western India | 10,500,000 |
| Sindi | Sind | 2,500,000 |
| Punjabi | Punjab | 17,750,000 |
| Pushtu | British Afghanistan | 1,000,000 |
| Kashmiri | Valley of Kashmir | 29,000 |

central problem of British imperialism, it will be interesting to enquire into Britain's war aims in the light of her doings in India. The immediate question to India is whether there is any difference between the Allies and the Axis powers so far as her freedom is concerned.

## Some facts about India

Out of every five persons in the world one is an Indian. 400 million peoples inhabit a vast subcontinent which stretches nearly 2,000 miles from north to south and about 1,800 miles from east to west (excluding Burma), with an area equal to that of the whole of Europe, excluding Russia. India with an area three fifths that of the United States has a population almost three times as large—that is roughly one fifth of the human race. Two thirds of this population consist of Hindus, and a fifth of the total population are Muslims.

Britsh India, or that India which is directly under the rule of the Viceroy, comprises two thirds of the country's area and three quarters of its population. This area is divided into eleven provinces, each under a British governor. The Indian States ruled by the Indian princes or Maharajas under British direction cover more than a third of the total area, and their population falls only a little short of a quarter of the total population. There are British Residents, political advisers to the native princes, in almost every one of the 562 of these native states.

India is ruled by a mere handful of Englishmen, 8,000 in all, in the higher imperial services of the administration. But the total number of Englishmen that the Indian taxpayer supports, directly or indirectly, is nearly 300,000. Behind them, as the all too visible symbol of physical force, is the British garrison of 80,000 soldiers, including British military officers for the control of the Indian army of 725,000 men who are mostly in the lower ranks.

Three and half centuries ago, British rule in India began almost with the founding of the East India Company in the last years of Queen Elizabeth's reign. And after the first War of Independence, officially called the Indian Mutiny of 1857, India came under the direct rule of the crown during Queen Victoria's reign. And to-day the British contend that their rule has brought a backward, semi-barbaric Asiatic people the fruits of enlightenment, culture, education, and western civilization.

But in fact the story of the British rule is the story of the shattering of the village Indian economy, destruction of her handicrafts and cottage industries and robbing of her economic self-sufficiency. Previously, weaving and spinning and countless other useful occupations had been carried on by each family in India, but the British by levying fines were

able to destroy this self-sufficient economy and replace it with nothing but dependence on British manufactures.

India is a land of vast potential resources. She possesses large reserves of coal estimated at 36 billions of tons. Her iron ore deposits are also large, estimated at 3 billion tons as against the 254 million tons of Great Britain and the 1,374 million tons of Germany. She has the second largest manganese resources in the world. As for her water power she is second only to the U.S.A. in her potential resources. Despite all this latent wealth India has been made to remain backward in her industrial development to serve as a source of raw material for English factories, a market for British industrial products, and a field for her capital investment.

Without going into the comparatively prosperous days of pre-British rule in India, let us note some of the present day blessings of British domination. India pays Great Britain $600,000,000 annually for what are called Home Charges which include salaries, pensions, travelling allowances, holidays, interests and dividends, for the trouble the British undergo in ruling India.

Britain's total capital investment in India approximates $7,800,-0000,000 which yields annually a profit of a little less than $900,000,000! The interest that is collected annually on the Indian National Debt, which was incurred by the British in conquering and subjugating the country is $1,364,000,000. Britain checks any large scale industrialization of India by a score of ingenious methods for the simple reason that she wants India's raw materials only to sell them back as manufactured commodities, reaping tremendous profits in the process. The result is that there are only 5,000,000 poorly organized urban workers scattered all over the 2,400 small and big cities of India. These workers—men and women, skilled and unskilled—earn, when they are in employment, between eight and fourteen cents a day! 24 per cent of these workers live in one-room tenements!

Industrial workers in the strict sense of the term, working in the organized industries, still number only 1.6 millions or less than ½ per cent of the total population.

There are at least 40 million landless semi-skilled workers—rather artisans—unemployed for ten months in the year.

The lot of the peasants and agricultural workers is still worse. The peasantry form 74 per cent of the population and live in India's 740,000 villages. The average annual income of an agriculturist is roughly $15—less than 5 cents a day! He and his family have to live on this income, and he therefore borrows money from the local money lender at the rate of from 22 to 160 per cent interest. Then he has to pay taxes to local or private landlords, to the provincial or state government as well as taxes on water wells, cattle, grazing lands, forests, with the result that the total agricultural rural indebtedness to-day amounts to $2,800,000,-000. With these hereditary debts to the Government, the landlord, and

and Christian Churches established. Mohammedan conquests in the seventh century interposed a barrier between India and the outside world, the Church lost its power and vitality, and few new converts were made. There are 350,000 Syrian Christians in India to-day, including those Romanists who use the Syrian language in the services of the Church.

The opportunity offered by Portuguese intercourse with India was seized by the Pope and missionaries were speedily sent to its coasts. In many places Indian Christians submitted to the yoke of Rome. In 1541 *Francis Xavier* landed at Goa. His work in India lasted for three years, during which time he baptized many thousands of persons. His fiery zeal and untiring efforts, as he sought to win the Hindus, are an inspiration to the missionary of to-day.

**Romanism** being in possession of the field before Protestantism and antagonizing heathenism less, its adherents outnumber Protestant Christians almost two to one. The main body of its followers are found in Madras and its neighborhood. It is also meeting with great success in recent years in Bengal. It is doing much for India notwithstanding some of its methods and doctrines.

The history of religion in India is a melancholy one. Various systems given the people by their great leaders or conquerors have proved worthless and deceitful. After centuries of tyranny and misery "Hinduism is sick unto death." Christianity is the only hope for India. Appealing directly to the heart, it offers comfort, peace, a remedy for the evils of life, salvation and a happy existence after death. These blessings, though sought after with many tortures and much suffering by Hindu devotees, are never found outside of the Gospel.

**Protestant Missions.**—The first Protestant missionaries to India were sent by Frederick IV. of Denmark. In 1750 *Ziegenbalg* and *Plütschau* arrived in Tranquebar, where they accomplished a great work. After their death other Danish missionaries carried on the work until 1826.

British missions in India began with *William Carey*. By his efforts in England he not only influenced the Baptists to establish the first English Foreign Missionary Society, but he aroused enthusiasm in other denominations also. Arriving in Calcutta in 1793 he labored there a few years quietly preparing the way for Christian teaching, but owing to the bitter opposition at that time to missionary efforts on British soil he was forced to take refuge in the Danish territory of Serampore, which became a great missionary and literary centre. He translated the Bible wholly or in part into twenty-four languages or dialects, also prepared numerous grammars and dictionaries in different dialects.

In 1812 the American Board sent out Adoniram Judson, Gordon Hall, Samuel Nott and others. As the British East India Company forbade missionary efforts in Calcutta, Judson went to Burma, where many years of glorious work awaited him. Gordon Hall and Samuel Nott were driven to Bombay, where they established the first Indian Mission of the American Board.

The first missionaries of the American Presbyterian Church were John C. Lowrie and William Reed. They arrived at Calcutta November, 1833, and two years later began the mission in the Punjab, then largely under the rule of native princes. Dr. Lowrie was cordially welcomed by the British officials at the city of Ludhiana, governed by the East India Company, where he located the first station. He was joined in another year by James Wilson and John Newton and their wives.

**Religious Census, 1891.**—Out of a thousand natives selected from the different religions in their due proportion, 723 would be Hindu, 199 Mohammedan, 24 Buddhist, 6 Sikh, 8 Christian, the remaining 40 pagans. The totals are as follows:

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hindus | | 207,728,676 | Sikhs | | 1,907,833 |
| Mohammedan | | 57,321,164 | Jains | | 1,416,638 |
| Aboriginals | | 9,280,467 | Parsis | | 89,904 |
| Buddhists (Burma) | | 7,131,361 | Jews | | 17,194 |
| Christians (Prot.) | 559,661 | | Brahmas | | 3,051 |
| " (other) | 1,724,719 | | Miscellaneous | | 42,763 |
| | | 2,284,380 | | | |
| | | | Total | | 287,223,431 |

**Christian Education.**—From earliest times schools have existed for the high-class Brahmans and a privileged few, but modern educational development with schools open to all classes is largely the result of Christian missions. As communities become more Christianized

and educated, they are freed from the power of superstition; grow more independent and progress steadily toward self-support.

Previous to the arrival of Alexander Duff in Calcutta in 1830, Christian education had been mainly carried on in the vernacular. Dr. Duff with all his vigor entered energetically into extensive educational reforms. Taking advantage of the desire on the part of the natives for a knowledge of English, and convinced that the Hindu mind, if well educated in Science, History and Philosophy, must refuse to believe the principles of Hinduism, he established the Mission College at Calcutta on a broad educational basis. In spite of many discouraging predictions, the result was satisfactory and the College soon numbered a thousand students.

The aim of the many Christian High Schools and Colleges from that time has been to reach the higher and middle classes by offering them a thorough education in Science, Literature and Christianity through the English language. Large numbers of high caste boys attend these schools and are brought under direct Christian influences Many of them openly accept Christianity instead of being imbued with Rationalism, which is taking the place of Hinduism among the educated classes. Fully an equal number are secret believers.

### GOVERNMENT SYSTEM OF EXAMINATIONS AND GRANTS-IN-AID.

**Universities** at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay and the Punjab have been incorporated by Government on the same plan as the University of London. These Universities are merely examining bodies for the purpose of conferring degrees in Arts, Law, Medicine and Civil Engineering. Though not themselves places of instruction, they determine in a very high degree the course of study in the Colleges. The entrance examination for matriculation is open to all; but when that is passed, candidates for higher stages must enroll themselves in one of the affiliated Colleges.

**Colleges** may be divided into those having full course in Arts for B.A. degree, and those having a special course in Law, Medicine and Engineering. They may also be classified as Colleges entirely supported by Government and Colleges receiving only grants-in aid. The latter class comprises the Mission Colleges. In 1891 there were in round numbers 100 Colleges and 500 High Schools connected with the four Universities.

**High Schools** are those in which English is taught and used as the medium of instruction. They educate up to the standard of the entrance examination at the Universities.

**Middle Schools** are intermediate between the higher and primary schools. Some of them teach English, others only the vernacular.

**Primary Schools** are dotted over the whole country and the teaching is wholly in the vernacular.

Institutions wholly supported by Government do not teach the Bible. The Grant-in-aid system, however, is a compensation, in part, for the secular instruction given in the various Christian schools and Colleges. Mission schools of every grade are reckoned among the best in India.

**Zenana Missions.**—The way for the present great work among the women and girls of the zenanas was prepared by Miss Cooke, who reached Calcutta in 1822. The zenana is that part of the Oriental house occupied by the women. The man appropriates for himself the front and more exposed rooms, and usually the finer furnishings of the establishment are to be found in his apartments. The women's quarters are often bare and shabbily furnished. In these secluded places the women are imprisoned, only venturing forth in a closed palanquin or under a heavy veil.

Systematic visitation of these zenanas by Christian women and their trained native helpers was early recognized as a distinct department of missionary effort. The Christianizing of the women of India and the reconstruction of the family according to Christian ideals must be accomplished before the Christian church can be firmly established. There are 50,000 zenanas now open to the missionary worker.

**The Practice of Medicine** reached its highest perfection in India during the Buddhist period (250 B.C. to 600 A.D.). Each city had its public hospital, established by Buddhist princes, where numerous patients were received for purposes of study and treatment. The ancient Hindus had acquired a considerable knowledge of anatomy and understood the medicinal uses of a great variety of drugs. Many of these have since been adopted by European physicians. Their surgery was bold and skillful, and they did not hesitate to perform most critical operations. When Buddhism was supplanted by modern Hinduism (1000 A.D.) and the caste system became more rigid, these hospitals were abolished. This proved a great blow to the medical art, which continued to decline until it is now in the hands of village hakims, who make use of spells, incantations, fasts and quackery and whose practices are often characterized by extreme cruelty.

The Roman Catholic missionaries of the 16th and 17th Centuries used medicine largely as an aid to mission work.

Modern medical missions, which are a distinct and important feature of mission work, have been established not alone for the purpose of healing diseased and suffering bodies, but as a special means for overcoming prejudice, softening bigotry and thus gaining an entrance for Christianity into hearts and homes of many heathen and otherwise exclusive communities. Through the ministrations of the Christian physician, the doors of hovel and palace are opened and access gained to the imprisoned inmates of the zenanas.

In the many hospitals and dispensaries in active operation throughout India, the Scriptures are read daily, the Gospel preached, and the truth explained as simply and clearly as possible. Year by year thousands of men, women and children of all castes and creeds listen to the gospel message who would in all probability, without these means, never hear it.

The first medical missionary to India was John Thomas, a British surgeon, whose zeal for the conversion of the people brought him in 1783 in contact with William Carey, with whom he labored for many years.

The first medical missionary from the United States was Dr. John Scudder, sent by the American Board in 1819.

Dr. Alexander Duffs' educational system was the real foundation of modern medical practice among Hindus.

The need of this department of work began to be realized in Christian countries about 1879 and medical mission societies were formed in Great Britain and America. Their need is now universally recognized.

The Presbyterian Board supports hospitals and dispensaries at Ambala, Firozpur, Sabathu, Allahabad, Miraj. Separate dispensaries are carried on at Lahore, Saharanpur, Ratnagiri. At Sabathu a leper asylum is maintained in connection with other societies.

The Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A. has three missions in India—the Lodiana, Farukhabad and Western India Missions.

**The Lodiana Mission** in the Punjab was begun in 1834 with the approbation of the highest authorities, especially Sir Henry and Sir John Lawrence, by Messrs. Newton and Forman.

**The Farukhabad Mission** in the Northwest Provinces and including the native States of Gwalior and Bundelkhand, was started at Allahabad in 1836 under Rev. James McEwen. The Mission Press, under the care of native Christians, has long been a power for good in distributing and extending the Gospel to all that part of India.

## STATIONS.

**Allahabad, 1836.** Population, 175,246; stronghold of Hinduism; capital Northwest Provinces; sacred city, with great annual "mela" or gathering for religious purposes; junction Ganges and Jumna, two sacred rivers; 500 miles from Calcutta; Great Central Railway station; Library, Government College, Dufferin Hospital; press under management of native Christians.

**Ambala, 1849.** Population, 25,000; cantonment, 25,000; population district, 1,000,000; one-third Mohammedan, two-thirds Hindu; centre of great military district; climate dry, healthy.

**Dehra, 1853.** Population, 19,000, chiefly Hindu; population district, 144,000; 2,300 feet above sea; situated on the foot "Hills" to the Himalayas, one of the most beautiful places in India; "The Hills" vary in altitude between 6,000 and 10,000 feet; famous Sikh shrine, visited annually by thousands; military cantonment; large tea district.

**Etawa, 1863.** Population, 35,000; Hindu, two-thirds; Mohammedans, one-third; 30 miles from Mainpuri railway; population district, 700,000; town picturesquely built on a series of ravines; fine trees; an ancient city, it afforded rich plunder to the Mohammedans; ancient temples and shrines.

**Fatehgarh—Farukhabad, 1844.** Population, 78,000; population district, 950,000; first, the civil station; the latter the native city; chiefly Hindus; mission suffered greatly during mutiny.

**Fatehpur, 1853.** Population district, 750,000.

**Firozpur, 1882** Population Hindu and Mohammedan; in finest wheat district, 50 miles southeast of Lodiana; centre of populous district.

**Hoshiarpur, 1867.** Population, 20,000; population district, 900,000, of which 550,000 are Hindus, 290,000 Mohammedans, 59,000 Sikhs; noted as the home of Sikhism; under care of Rev. K. C. Chatterjee, a student and convert of Dr. Duff. Guru Govind Singh, the founder of the Sikh religion, was born and brought up here, and administered his first baptism of the sword to his disciples in Anundpur Makhowal, a town in this district. His descendants still live in this place, and a religious fair attended by upwards of 70,000 people is held here every year in honor of this event. Rev. Levi Janvier was killed at H. by a fanatical Sikh while delivering the message of God's love at one of the annual fairs.

**Jahnsi, 1886.** Population, 52,000; 250 miles from Allahabad; geographical centre of India; railway centre; important military cantonment; strong ancient forts on the hills about the city, also innumerable tanks for irrigation, some very ancient; walled town strongly fortified; climate intensely hot.

**Jalandhar, 1847.** Population, 66,450; area district, 1,312 square miles; is 50 miles east of Amritsar; population, 152,000, occupied by the C. M. S.; the most wealthy and populous city in the Punjab; the sacred city of the Sikhs; Golden Temple containing the Grauth or Sikh Bible; manufactures fine rugs, carpets and shawls, choice ivory carving; in Jalandhar the population is about equally distributed between Mohammedans and Hindus; civil and military station; has a conspicuous place in ancient history.

**Lahore, 1849.** Capital Punjab; population, 176,854; railway centre; city 3,000 years old; its importance and wonderful architecture date from the Mogul Empire; there are fine old mosques and an ancient fort containing a palace of great splendor and a mosque of wonderful proportions; the old city is surrounded by dull brick wall with 13 gates; the new city is laid out with broad streets and avenues, with many handsome public buildings, residences and shops; little commercial activity; the Punjab University, Oriental College, Government College, Central Training College, Medical School, Law School, High School, Mayo Hospital, Forman Christian College, Middle School for Boys, Anglo Vernacular, Lady Dufferin Christian Girls' High School.

**Lodiana, 1834.** Population 50,000, principally Mohammedan; great central grain market; manufactures fine Ranepur wool shawls, cotton cloth, turbans, etc.; climate semi-tropical.

**Mainpuri, 1843.** Forty miles from railway west of Fatehgarh; population district, 800,000; population, 30,000.

**Morar-Gwalior, 1874.** Morar cantonment; population district, 3,250,000; railway station, 4 miles from the Maharajah's palace; native state of Gwalior was loyal to Britain in 1857; mission work under Mrs. Joseph Warren for 30 years; near the most picturesque old forts and Jain and Hindu temples in India.

**Sabathu, 1836.** Native population, 2,000; altitude, 4,000 feet; favorably situated on the "Hills" for work among the Hill tribes; distant north from Ambala, 45 miles; southwest from Simla, 12 miles.

**Saharanpur, 1836.** Population, city and cantonment, 78,522; remarkable for the variety and luxuriance of its foliage; a few handsome tombs.

**Woodstock, 1874.** Fifteen miles east of Dehra; in the "Hills," 6,000 feet above sea level. School for daughters of missionaries, Eurasians and native Christian girls.

**The Western India Mission** was opened in 1852 at Kolhapur by Rev. R. G. Wilder and Mrs. Wilder, under the American Board. The work was transferred to the Presbyterian Board in 1872.

**Kolhapur, 1852.** Population, 45,000; population district, 800,000, mainly high caste Hindus; 250 miles from Bombay; sacred city; esteemed for antiquity of its temples; city very ancient, dating back before the Christian era; city surrounded by a strong, high wall; several Buddhist caves and many shrines and temples; railway.

**Miraj, 1892.** Population, 26,000; important railway centre; medical mission work prominent.

**Panhala, 1877.** Population, 3,000; 14 miles north of Kolhapur; 3,000 feet above sea.

**Ratnagiri, 1873.** One-third Mohammedans; population, 15,000; 125 miles south from Bombay; on coast.

**Sangli, 1884.** Population, 50,000; 30 miles east of Kolhapur.

## LIST OF STATION SCHOOLS

### in India Missions of Presbyterian Church, U. S. A.

Theological Seminary at Saharanpur.
Training School for Catechists at Farukhabad.
Jane Cross Memorial Training Home at Dehra.
Boarding High School for daughters of Missionaries and Eurasians at Woodstock.
Forman Christian College at Lahore.
Boys' Boarding Schools at Lodiana and Sangli.
Girls' Boarding Schools at Allahabad, Dehra, Kolhapur and Lahore.
Orphanage for Boys at Saharanpur.
Orphanage for Girls at Hoshiarpur.
Anglo-Vernacular Middle and High Schools for boys at Allahabad, Ambala, Dehra, Farukhabad, Jalandhar, Lahore and Lodiana.
Vernacular Schools for boys and girls connected with each station.

## BOOKS FOR REFERENCE.


The Indian Empire—W. W. Hunter.
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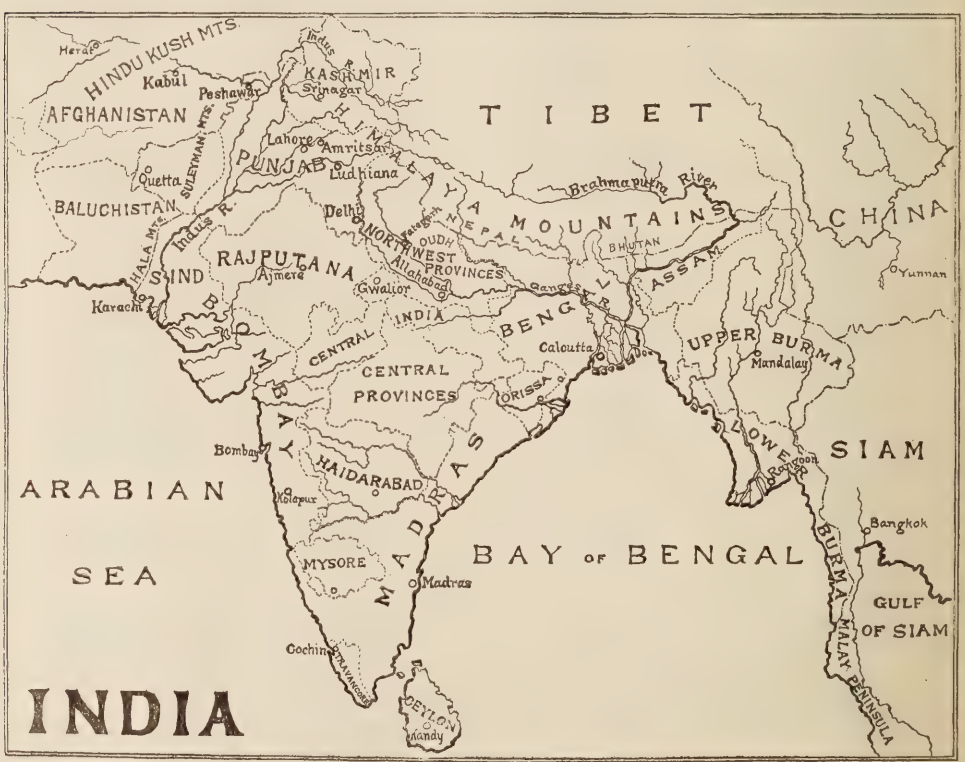

## LIST OF SOCIETIES

AS COMMONLY DESIGNATED, WITH DATE WHEN MISSION WAS FOUNDED.

| | |
|---|---|
| **A.1.** | American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, 1813. |
| **B.1.** | American Baptist Missionary Union, 1840. |
| **B.4.** | Baptist Foreign Missionary Society of Ontario and Quebec, 1877. |
| **B.7.** | Free Baptist Missionary Society (American), 1836. |
| **B.10.** | Baptist Missionary Society (British), 1793. |
| **B.12.** | Strict Baptist Missionary Society (British), 1866. |
| **Ba.** | Basle German Evangelical Missionary Society, 1834. |
| **C.2.** | Foreign Christian Missionary Society (American), 1882. |
| **C.M.S.** | Church Missionary Society (British), 1813. |
| **C.Z.** | Church of England Zenana Missionary Society, 1880. |
| **D.10.** | Danish Missionary Society, 1861. |
| **E.1.** | Protestant Episcopal Church in the U. S. A., 1835. |
| **F.11.** | Friends' Foreign Missionary Association (England), 1874. |
| **L.** | London Missionary Society, 1805. |
| **L.1.** | Evangelical Lutheran (General Synod), (American), 1842. |
| **L.3.** | Evangelical Lutheran Society (General Council), (American), 1869. |
| **L.Br.** | Breklum Missionary Society (German), 1882. |
| **L.G.** | German Evangelical Lutheran Mission (Gossner), 1843. |
| **L.H.** | Hermannsburg Lutheran Mission (German), 1866. |
| **L.L.** | Leipsic Evangelical Lutheran Mission, 1841. |
| **L.Sw.** | Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Mission, 1881. |
| **L.10.** | Mission to Lepers in India and the East, 1874. |
| **M.1.** | Methodist Episcopal Church (American), 1858. |
| **M.11.** | Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society (England), 1817. |
| **Mo.** | Moravian Society, 1856. |
| **P.1.** | Presbyterian Church, U. S. A., 1834. |
| **P.3.** | Presbyterian Church of Canada, 1875. |
| **P.11.** | Presbyterian Church of England, 1862. |
| **P.12.** | Established Church of Scotland, 1828. |
| **P.13.** | Free Church of Scotland, 1828. |
| **P.14.** | Presbyterian Church of Ireland, 1841. |
| **P.15.** | United Original Secession Church of Scotland, 1871. |
| **R.1.** | Reformed Church in America, 1857. |
| **R.5.** | Reformed Presbyterian (General Synod), (American), 1836. |
| **S.F.E.** | Society for the Promotion of Female Education in the East (British), 1834. |
| **S.P.** | Society for the Propagation of the Gospel (British), 1726. |
| **U.P.1.** | United Presbyterian Church in North America, 1855. |
| **U.P.11.** | United Presbyterian Church of Scotland, 1860. |
| **W.C.** | Welsh Calvanistic Methodist, 1841. |
| **W.U.** | Woman's Union Missionary Society of America, 1863. |
| **Z.** | Zenana Bible and Medical Mission, 1852. |
| | Zenana Mission of the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland, 1880. |

Cambridge Mission (Delhi), 1852.
Christian Disciples (Calcutta), 1849.
Christian Woman's Bible Mission (Baptist), (Bilaspur).
Christo Somaj (Calcutta), 1887.
Dent Mission (England), (Calcutta), 1858.
Faith Mission (Basim, Akola), 1878.
Independent Mission (Calcutta), 1886.
Indian Home Missions (Bapt.), (Haripur), 1867.
Kurku Mission (Betul), 1890.
Oxford Mission (Calcutta), 1881.
Punrutti Mission (Arcot).
Society of St. John the Baptist (England), (Calcutta, Poona).
Christian Vernacular Education Society.
Bengal Evangelical Mission (Presbyterian), (Faridpur), 1874.

### ASSAM.

**B.1.** Garo Hills, Goalpur, Kamrup, Lakhimpur, Naga Hills, Nowgong, Sibsagar.
**P.13.** Sylhet.
**S.P.G.** Cachar, Darrang.
**W.C.** Jaintia, Khasi Hills.

### BURMA.

**B.1.** RANGOON, MANDALAY, Amherst, Bassein, Bhamo, Henzada, Meiktila, Mone, Myin-Gyan, Namkam, Pegu, Prome, Sagaing, Sandoway, Shwe-gyin Taung-ngu, Tavoy, Tharawadi, Thaton, Thayet-Myo, Thibaw.
**L.10.** MANDALAY.
**L.L.** RANGOON.
**M.1.** RANGOON.
**M.11.** MANDALAY, Kyankse, Monywa, Pokokku.
**S.P.** RANGOON, MANDALAY, Akyab, Amherst, Pyinmana, Shwebo, Thayet-Myo Toung-ngu.

### BENGAL AND ORISSA.

**B.7.** Midnapur, Nadiya. ORISSA, Balasar.
**B.10.** CALCUTTA, Bakarganj, Birbhum, Bogra, Chittagong, Dacca, Dinapur, Faridpur, Howrah, Jessor, Khulna, Maldah, Monghyr, Patna, Purniah, Santal Parganas, Serampur. ORISSA (Cuttack, Puri).
**C.M.S.** CALCUTTA, Bardwan, Bhagalpur, Nadiya, Santal Parganas Serampur.
**C.Z.** CALCUTTA, Bardwan, Bhagalpur, Howrah, Maimansingh, Nadiya, 24 Parganas.
**L.** CALCUTTA, Murshidabad.
**L.10.** CALCUTTA, Bardwan, Bhagalpur, Darjiling Lohardaga, Manbhum, Raniganj.
**L.G.** Hazaribagh, Lohardaga, Manbhum, Muzaffarpur, Singhbhum.
**M.1.** CALCUTTA, Bardwan, Tirhut.
**M.11.** CALCUTTA, Bankura, Maimansingh, 24 Parganas.
**P.11.** Rajshahi.

**P.12.** CALCUTTA, Darjiling, Kalinipong.
**P.13.** CALCUTTA, Bardwan, Hazaribagh, Hugli, Monghyr.
**R.5.** Midnapur.
**S.P.G.** CALCUTTA, Faridpur, Hazaribagh, Howrah, Khulna, Lohardaga, Manbhum, Singhbhum, Sunderbans.
**W.U.** CALCUTTA.
**Z.** Patna. ORISSA, Balasar.
CALCUTTA. **Additional Societies.** Christian Disciples, Christo Somaj, Dent Mission, Independent Mission, Oxford Mission, Society of St. John the Baptist.

### NORTHWEST PROVINCES AND OUDH.

**B 10.** Agra, Allahabad, Ghazipur, Muttra.
**C.M.S.** Agra, Aligarh, Allahabad, Benares, Dehra Dun, Faizabad, Gonda, Gorakhpur, Lucknow, Meerut, Muttra.
**L.** Almora, Benares, Kumaun, Lalitpur, Mirzapur.
**L.10.** Allahabad, Almora, Dehra Dun, Ka Kamaun, Muzaffarnagar, Rohilkhand, Saharanpur.
**L.G.** Ghazipur.
**M.1.** Agra, Allahabad, Bareilly, Bulandshahr, Cawnpur, Dehra Dun, Etah, Faizabad, Hardoi, Kumaun, Lucknow, Meerut, Moradabad, Pilibhit, Rohilkhand, Sitapur, Uano.
**M.11.** Bareilly, Benares, Faizabad, Lucknow.
**P.1.** Allahabad, Etawah, Fatigarh, Fatipur, Jhansi, Mainpuri
**R.5.** Meerut, Muzaffarnagar, Rohilkhand, Saharanpur.
**S.F.E.** Agra,
**S.P.** Banda, Cawnpur, Saharanpur.
**W.U.** Allahabad, Cawnpur, Naini Tal.
**Z.** Allahabad, Aligarh, Almora, Benares, Faizabad, Ghazipur, Gorakhpur, Jaunpur, Lucknow, Sultanpur.

### PUNJAB.

**B.10.** Delhi, Gurgaon, Simla.
**C.M.S.** LAHORE, Amritsar, Bannu, Dera, Ghazi Khan, Dera Ismail Khan, Gurdaspur, Jehlam, Kangra, Multan, Peshawar.
**C.Z.** Amritsar, Dera Ghazi Khan, Dera Ismail Khan, Fathgahr, Gurdaspur, Peshawar.
**L.10.** Ambala, Amritsar, Chamba, Kangra, Rawal Pindi, Sialkot, Simla.
**M.11.** Ambala, Rawal Pindi.
**Mo.** Kangra.
**P.1.** LAHORE, Ambala, Dehra Dun, Firozpur, Hoshiarpur, Jalandhar, Ludhiana, Saharanpur, Simla.
**P.12.** Chamba, Gujranwala, Gujrat, Jammu, Sialkot.
**R.5.** Gujranwala, Patiala.
**S.F.E.** Ludhiana, Multan.
**S.P.** Delhi, Gurgaon, Hissar, Karnal, Rohtak, Simla.
**U.P.1.** Gujranwala, Gurdaspur, Jehlam, Jhang, Rawal Pindi, Sialkot.
**Z.** LAHORE, Sialkot.

### KASHMIR.

**C.M.S.** Srinagar.
**C.Z.** Kashmir.
**Mo.** Kyelang, Ladakh, Leh, Poo.

### RAJPUTANA, AJMERE, INDORE, GWALIOR.

**C.M.S.** Udaipur.
**L.10.** Ajmere, Bhopal.
**P.1.** GWALIOR (Morar).
**P.3.** Dhar, Gwalior (Nimach), Indore, Mhow, Ratlam.
**S.P.** Ajmere.
**U.P.11.** Ajmere, Alwar, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Kotah, Merwara, Udaipur.

### CENTRAL PROVINCES.

**B 10.** Sampalpur.
**C.2.** Bilaspur, Damoh, Harda.
**C.M.S.** Jabalpur, Mandla.
**F.11.** Bhopal, Hoshangabad.
**L.10.** Hoshangabad, Mandla, Wardha.
**L Sw.** Narsingpur, Sagar.
**M.1.** Berar, Hoshangabad, Jabalpur, Nagpur, Nimar.
**P.13.** Amraoti, Bhandara, Nagpoor, Wardha.

### BOMBAY AND SIND.

**A.1.** BOMBAY, Ahmednagar, Kathiawar, Poona, Satara, Sholapur.
**B.10.** BOMBAY.
**Ba.** Bijapur, Dharwar, North Kanara.
**C.M.S.** BOMBAY, Nasik, Poona. SIND, Haidarabad, Karachi, Shikarpur.
**L.** Belgaum.
**L.10.** Kolaba.
**M.1.** BOMBAY, Baroda, Gujarat, Nasik, Panch Mahals, Poona. SIND, Karachi.
**M.11.** BOMBAY, Jabulpur.
**P.1.** Kohlapur, Miraj, Ratnagiri, Sangli.
**P.13.** BOMBAY, Jalna, Konkan, Poona
**P.14.** Ahmedabad, Broach, Kaira, Kathiawar, Palanpur, Surat.
**S.P.** BOMBAY, Ahmednagar, Dharwar, Kohlapur, Ratnagiri.
**Z.** BOMBAY, Ahmednagar, Nasik, Poona, Ratnagiri, Sholapur.

### HAIDARABAD.

**Ba.** Indore.
**B.1.** Kamamet, Nalgonda, Secunderabad.
**C.M.S.** Aurangabad, Kamamet.
**C.Z.** Kamamet.
**M.1.** HAIDARABAD, Bidar.
**M.11.** HAIDARABAD, Medak, Secunderabad.
**S.P.** Bolarum, Secunderabad.
**Z.** Aurangabad, Bidar.

### MADRAS.

**A.1.** Madura, Arrupkottai, Battalagundu, Dindigul, Manamadura, Melur, Palani, Pasumalai, Periakulam, Tirumangalam, Tirupuvanam.
**B.1.** MADRAS, Coimbatore, Ganjam, Karnal, Kistna, Nellore.
**B.4.** Godavari, Vizagapatam.
**B.10.** Ganjam.
**B.12.** MADRAS, Chengalpat, Tinnevelli.
**Ba.** Malabar, Nilgiri.
**C.M.S.** MADRAS, Godavari, Kistna, Malabar, Nilgiri, Tinnevelli.
**C.Z.** MADRAS, Coimbatore, Godavari, Kistna, Nilgiri, Tinnevelli.
**D.10.** Chengalpat.
**L.** MADRAS, Anantapur, Bellary, Coimbatore, Cuddapah, Vizagapatam.
**L.1.** Kistna, Nellore.
**L.3.** Godavari.
**L.10.** MADRAS, Malabar, South Kanara.
**L.B.** Vizagapatam.
**L H.** Cuddapah, Nellore, North Arcot.
**L.L.** MADRAS, Chengalpat, Coimbatore, Madura, Pudukottai, South Arcot, Tanjore, Trichinopoli.
**M.1.** MADRAS, Salem.
**M.11.** MADRAS, Chengalpat, Coimbatore, Tanjore, Trichinopoli.
**P.12.** MADRAS, North Arcot.
**P.13.** MADRAS, Chengalpat, Nellore.
**R.1.** Cuddapah, North Arcot, South Arcot.
**S.F.E.** MADRAS, Coimbatore, Nilgiri.
**S.P.** MADRAS, Bellary, Coimbatore, Karnal, Madura, Pudukattai, Salem, South Arcot, Tanjore, Tinnevelli, Trichinopoli.
**Z.** Bellary.

### MYSORE.

Bangalore—B. 1., B. 12, C. Z., L. (and Kolar), L. L., M. 1 (Kolar), S. P., M. 11 (and Hassan, Kadur, Mysore, Shimoga Tumkur).

### TRAVANCORE, COCHIN, COORG.

**Ba.** COORG, Merkara.
**C.M.S.** Allepi, Kotayum, Tiruvella. COCHIN, Trichur.
**C.Z.** Mavelicara, Trivandrum. COCHIN, Trichur.
**L.** Nagercoll, Trivandrum, Quilon.
**L.10.** Trivandrum.

# LODIANA AND FURRUKHABAD MISSIONS.

# INDIA

*Mission Stations underlined in red. Outstations with red dot.*

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